CONGRESS.

Passage of the Morrill Service Pension Bill.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30.

In the Scuate, the Committee on Foreign Relations reported a concurrent resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over, requesting the President to negotiate with Great Britain and Mexico with a view of securing treaty stipulations for the prevention of the entry into the United States of Chinese from Canada

Consideration of the customs administration bill was resumed, and an amendment was agreed to that in cases of the importation of books, magazines and periodicals in several parts, but one declaration of entry shall be required. The bill went over without action.

Mr. Teller (Colo.) submitted an amendment to the fortification appropriation bill, approprinting \$3,000,000, to be available at the rate of \$500,000 a year, for the manufacture of 10inch, 12-inch, 14-inch, 16-inch and 20-inch service guns. The amendment requires the Secretary of War to contract for the guns with A. H. Emery, of Stamford, Conp. The Senate adjourned at 5:40 p. m.

In the House, the bill for the classification of worsted cloths as woolen cloths was passed by yeas 138, nays 0, the Speaker counting a querum. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to classify as woolen cloths all imports of worsted cloths, whether known under The name of worsted cloth or under the name of worsteds, diagonals, or otherwise.

Mr. McKinley (O.), from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution providing for the immediate consideration of the Senate service pension bill, to which the Morrill service pension bill may be ordered as a substitute; the previous question to be considered, as ordered,

Mr. Carlisle (Ky.) protested against the adoption of resolutions of this character, which took away from the Committee of the Whole the right to consider money bills, and forced the House to vote upon them after a brief debate. It was estimated that the Morrill bill involved an expenditure of \$40,000,000, and the Senate bill \$37,000,000. He contended that the amounts spent nuder the two bills would be Bearer \$50,000,000 and \$45,000,000.

Mr. McKinley (O.) defended the resolution. He contended that the country wanted results, not speeches. The Democrats had considered, and done nothing; the Republicans considered, and did something.

The resolution was adopted, and Mr. Morrill (Kan.) took the floor in explanation and support of his bill. This act of justice, he said, had been too long postponed. If the Government was to grant a service pension, it should grant it without delay. The idea of applying the principle of dependence as a condition of granting a pension to a soldier is open to very | derson (Iii.), Henderson (Iowa), Hermann, Hill serious objection. The act for dependent Hitt, Holman, Hopkins, Houk, Kelley, Kennedy, parents has led to many singular and conflicting decisions. In one case where a mother received an annual income of \$540, she was held dependent and entitled to a pension. In another, Kinley, where she had a home and an average income of more than \$300 per year, it was held that she was not dependent. In still another case, where a mother was possessed of \$4,500 invested at 7 per cent, interest, and owned some unproductive Texas land, it was held that she was dependent. It can readily be seen that it will be impossible to frame a law so as clearly to define what constitutes dependence. Again, to a certain extent it would depend on each soldier. Many barely able to earn a scanty subsistence by nutiring industry would sturdily refuse to anknowledge this dependence and accept the benefits of this act. It seems to me titterly unworthy a great Government when it seeks to help those who fought its battles to inquire either into the personal habits of its brave soldiers or their pecuniary condition. It is enough that one who responded promptly to his country's call in its hour of peril is now disabled. Let that be the only test in granting a pension to every soldier, withwhen he is suffering from a disability.

In referring to the cost of proposed pension legislation and the amount that can be approprinted with the present revenues, he added, that "this bill will afford relief to a larger number of the veterans of the war, without additional taxation, than any other measure presented is beyond question."

The total number of persons put upon the pension-rull under the provisions of the bill was estimated at 440,000, at an annual cost of \$39,923,990. The object of the bill was to rento every disabled soldier without regard to age, and to widows of deceased soldiers who preeded assistance.

Mr. Yoder (O.) and Mr. Martin (Ind.) spoke in support of the per diem pension and arfears limitation repeal bill asked for by the Union Veterans Association, the Grand Army, and the Pennsylvania, Indiana and Kansas Service Pension Associations, Mr. Martin wanted to offer it as a substitute, but Mr. Kerr

(Iowa) objected. Mr. Turner (N. Y.) said that originally be was in favor of the Morrill bill, not because it was what the soldier wanted, or what the country could well gay for, but because it was a fair compromise. But when he was informed that the Republican cancus had nullified the action of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, himself bound to vote for the bill,

Mr. Taraney (Mo.) opposed the bill because it who served three months and the soldiers who served three years; because it made no distinction between disability arising from service in the army and disability resulting from the vicious conduct of the person to whom the pension was granted. The pending bill ought the momental bill

Mr. Spinola (N. Y.) criticized the majority for rushing through a bill involving \$42,000,000 with but three hours' dehate and no opportunity to the minority to offer amendments. He attributed it to cowardice. It was a be-Republican party. It was a cunning device of the majority to prevent Members of the mimority from offering amendments for the beneget of the soldiers.

Mr. Boothman (O.) said that the bill was not | any commodity transported from one State to acceptable to him in all of its provisions. He | another; which was accepted in a viva voce would knock out the age limitation and make | vote, The bill was passed in the same manner, some difference between long and short-service | with a single dissenting vote. soldiers. But the concensus of opinion on his side was against him, and, therefore, he would take the biff at the best thing obtainable.

Mr. Grosvenor (O.) said that this bill, added and would make that roll 950,000. The total expenditure for pensions would reach \$150,-\$00,000 per annum. This gross sum amounted to nearly 45 per cent, of the gross income of the Government. It did not do all he wished, and England, with a view of preventing the but it resulted in a munificent generosity such | influx of Chinese. as the world has never before witnessed, and exceeding that of all the civilized nations

Mr. Springer (III.) was opposed to the bill because it was not based on a just principle to The customs administration bill was then the soldiers. It granted the same pension to a taken up, the question being on the amendman who served 50 days when the war was ment of Mr. Gray (Del.) to assess the lowest looked upon as a picnic as to a man who fought rates where there was any ambiguity. The for four years. This bill was not asked for by amendment was rejected. Several-other amendthe soldiers of the country. If the question | ments to the bill were also rejected, and all the had not gone into the Republican caucus there | Committee amendments were agreed to, and the would have been a large majority of the House | bill was then passed by a vote of year 25, nays

in favor of a per diem pension bill. Remarks in favor of the bill were also made by Messis, Craft (Ra.), Post (Hi.), Reilly (Pa.), Senate insist upon its amendments. Kerr (lowa), Taylor (O.), Perkins (Kan.),

Bouk (Tenn.), Cutcheon (Mich.). An amendment was then agreed to, reducing the age limitation from 62 to 60 years, and

the bill as amended reads as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby nuthorized and directed to place on the pension roll of the United States the name of any officer or entisted man of 60 years of age or over, of who shall bereafter reach that age, who served 90 days or more in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps. of the United States during the war of the rebel lion, and shall have received an honorable discharge therefrom, said pension to commence from the date of the application therefor and to continue

during the term of the life of said officer or enlisted man, at the rate of \$8 a month. "Sec. 2. That all persons who served 90 days or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and | tors in 1863 was taken up and passed. who are now, or may hereafter be, suffering from mental or physical disability equivalent to the grade now established in the Pension Office for the rating of 55 per month, upon due proof of the fact.

retary of the Interior may provide, shall be placed upon the list of invalid pensioners of the United states at the rate of \$8 per month, and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application to the Pension Office after the pasange of this act upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same: Provided, That those who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe and approve, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefit of this act, and nothing contained in this act shall oc so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his consion under any other general or special act: Provided, however, That no person shall receive

more than one pension for the same period. "SEC. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, bas died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow over the age of 62 years, such widow shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, be placed upon the pension-roll from date of application, at the rate of \$8 per month, to continue during her widowhood.

"SEC. 4. That if any officer or enlisted man who erved three mouths or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged, has died, or shall hereafter die, leaving a widow without other means of support than her daily labor, or minor children under the age of 16 years, such widow or minor children shall, upon due proof of her husband's death, without proving his death to be the result of his army service, be placed on the pension-roll from the date of the application therefor, at the rate of \$8 per month during her widownood, and in case of the death or remarriage of the widow, leaving a child or children of the soldier or sailor under the age of 16 years, such pension shall be paid such child or children until the age of 16: Provided, That said widow shall have married

said soldier prior to the passage of this act. "SEC. 5. That no agent, attorney or other person engaged in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting pension claims under the provisions of this act shall, directly or indirectly, contract for, demand, receive, or retain for such sevices in preparing, presenting, or prosecuting such claims a sum greater than \$5, which sum shall be payable only apon order of the Commissioner of Pensions by the pension agent making payment of the pension allowed, and any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section, or who shall wrongfully withhold from the pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed or due such pensioner or claimant under this act, shall be deemed guilty of a midemeanor, and upon conviction the reof shall, for each and every offense be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. Yoder (O.) moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report back a per diem pension bill; which was lost, year 48, nays 161. The Senate bill as amended by the substitute was then passed-yeas 179, nays 70. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas-179-Adams, Allen (Mich.), Anderson Kan.), Arnold, Atkinson (Pa.), Atkinson (W. Va.), Boker, Banks, Bartine, Barwig, Bayne, Beckwith, Belden, Bellenap, Riggs, Bingham, Bliss, Boothman, Boutelle, Brewer, Brickner, Brookshire, Brosius, Buchanan (N. J.), Burrows, Burton, Butterworth, Bynum, Caldwell, Campbell, Cannon, Carter, Cheadle, Cheatham, Chipman, Clancy, Clamic, Cogswell, Coleman, Constock, Gonger, Connell, Cooper (Ind.), Covert, Craig, Cul-bertson (Pa.), Cummings, Cutcheon, Darlington, De Lano, Dingley, Dolliver, Dorsey, Dunnell Dunphy, Evans, Ewart, Farquhar, Pitch, Fithian Flick, Flower, Forman, Fowler, Frank, Funston Genr, Geissenhainer, Gest, Greenhalge, Grosvenor Hansbrough, Harmer, Haugen, Haynes, Hen Kerr (Iowa), Ketcham, Kinsey, La Follette, Adoo, McCielian, McComas, McCord, McKinley, Miles, Milliken, Moore (N. H.), Morey, Morrill, Morrow, Morse, Mudd, Niedringhaus, Nute, O'Donnell, O'Neil (Mass.), O'Neill (Pa.), Osborne, Outhwaite, Owens (O.), Parrett, Payne, Payson, Pennington, Perkins, Peters, Pick'er, Post, Pugsley, Quackenbush, Raines, Randall, Ray, Reed (Iowa), Reilly, Reyburn, Rockwell, Rowell, Russell, Sanford, Sawyer, Scranton Scull, Sency, Sherman, Shively, Simonds, Smith (Ii).), Smith (W. Va.), Smyser, Snyder, Spinola, Spooner, Stephenson, Stewart (Vt.) Stivers, Stockridge, Taylor (III.), Taylor (Tenn.), E. B. Taylor, Fuomas, Townsend (Colo.), Tracey, Turner (Kan.)

Vandever, Van Schaick, Waddill, Wade, Walker (Mass.), Walince (Mass.), Wallace (N. Y.), Walson Whiting, Wickham, Williams (111.), Williams (0.) Wilson (Ky.), Wilson (Wash.), Yardley, Yoder, Nays-71-Abbott, Atlen (Miss.), Anderson (Miss.), Andrew, Bankhead, Barnes, Bland, Blount, Breckinridge (Ky.), Brower, Buchanan (Va.), Buckalew Carlisle, Caruth, Clarke (Ala.), Clements, Cobb Cothran, Cowles, Crain, Crisp, Culberson (Tex.) Dargan, Davidson, Dockery, Edmunds, Ediott Ellis, Enloc, Forney, Goodnight, Grimes, Hatch, Hemphill, Henderson (N. C.), Hooker, Kilgore Lauham, Lester (Ga.), Lewis, Martin (Tex.), Mc liammy, McCreary, McRae, Mills, Montgomery, Moore (Tex.); Morgan, Mutchler, Norton, Paynter, out regard to his habits or his condition in life | Peel, Perry, Pierce, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, severs, Springer, Stewart (Tex.), Stockd-le, Stone (Ky.), Tarsney, Tillman, Tucker, Turner (Ga.), Turner (N. Y.), Venable, Walker (Mo.), Washington,

Not voting-77-Alderson, Bergen, Blanchard, Boatner, Bowden, Breckhridge (Ark.), Browne (Va.), T. M. Browne, J. B. Brown, Brunner, Bulock, Bunn, Candler (Ga.), Candler (Mass.), Carlton-Caswell, Catchings, Clark (Wis.), Cooper (O.), Dal. zeil, De Haven, Dibble, Featherston, Pinley Flood, Gibson, Gifford, Grout, Hall, Hare, Hayes, Heard, Herbert, Kerr (Pa.), Knapp, Lacey, Lane Lawler, Lee, Lester (Va.), Maish, Mansur, Mc Carthy, McCormick, McKenns, McMillin, Mofflit, Oates, O'Ferrall, O'Neall (Ind.), Owen, (Ind.), der aid to every soldier over 62 years of age, Phelan, Price, Quinn, Rife, Rowland, Rusk, Skin Stabluccker, Stewart (Ga.), Stone (Mo.) Struble, Stemp, Sweney, J. D. Taylor, Thompson Townsend (Pa.), Turpin, Wheeler (Ala.), Wheeler (Mich.), Whitthorne, Wike, Wiley, Wilkinson, Willeox, Wilson (Mo.), Wright.

THURSDAY, MAY 1. In the Senate, Mr. Vest (Mo.), from the Select Committee on Meat Products, made a report, and accompanied it with an explanation. The Committee reported four measures for the consideration of the Senate, which it was boped would receive favorable consideration at the

hands of the Senate. The customs administration bill was taken up, the subject being discussed by Messra. Evarts (N. Y.) and Gray (Del.) in opposition to by reducing the age limitation, he did not feel and replied to the criticism. In the debate which followed Messrs. Call (Fla.), Vest (Mo.), McPherson (N. J.), and Allison (Iowa) took made no discrimination between the soldiers | part, and on Mr. Allison's motion Mr. Gray's | Commodore Truxtun, who commanded the the right to bring a common-law suit against the Collector, was laid on the table; yeas 31,

mays 16, a party vote. amendments to offer, and it was agreed by is about 97 tons and she develops 1,600 indinot to go into history under the appellation of | unanimous consent that they should be printed the Morrill bill, but under the appellation of and go over until to-morrow, and that at 4 | 23 knots, or 26 statute miles, per hour. On the o'clock to morrow the Senate shall proceed to | trip down she frequently rau 191 knots in a vote on the bill and all pending amendments without further debate.

After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m. In the House, Senate bill to protect trade and trayal of the veterans of the country by the commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies was taken up and considered. Mr. Bland (Mo.) offered an amendment making unlawful any contract or agreement to prevent competition in the sale or purchase of

> The House then discussed the international copyright bill, but did not reach a vote, when it adjourned at 5:15 p. m.

FRIDAY, MAY 2. to the prisoner of war bill, when it was passed. In the Senate, the Committee on Interstate would add 450,000 names to the pension rolls, Commerce made a report on the subject of competition of Canadian railroads with those of the United States; which was ordered printed, A concurrent resolution was agreed to, calling on the President to negotiate with Mexico

The House amendment to the Senate dependent pension bill (the Morrill bill, which

passed the House on Wednesday) was referred to the Committee on Pousions. 18, and a conference was asked with the House by Mr. Allison (Iowa), who moved that the

The Senate adjourned at 5:40 p. m. The House, after the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the copyright bill, which was defeated after a lengthy discussion; year

until 8 o'clock p. m. The evening session was devoted to the consideration of private pension bills. Mr. Enlow | man worshiped during his long residence at | will award prizes, which are to be published. Mall (Tenn.) made a lengthy argument, calling in question the removal of Commissioner Tanner. and some of the men in the Pension Bureau who were rerated, while others were retained. The House then passed some 17 private pension bills, and adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

SATURDAY, MAY 3. In the Senate, the bill for the relief of the executors of Donald McKay for building moni-

The Committee on Commerce reported the bill to place the American merchant marine on an equality with that of other Nations, and the

the mails. Both were read a first and second | when seen during the heat of the conflict and time and placed on the calendar. Senators | the exciting days of his Administration. Vest (Mo.) and Coke (Tex.) gave notice that mittee in regard to the two bills. The following bills were taken from the cal-

endar and passed: Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War able for deep-draft vessels.

Senate bill appropriating \$300,000 for a home for inebriates in the District of Columbia. Senate bill for the completion of the public building at Pensacola, Fla. (\$32,000).

Senate bill for a public building at Lima, (\$60,000). Among the bills reported from committees, and placed on the calendar, was one appropri-

The Senate adjourned at 4:15 p. m. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular appropriation bill. After some time spent in discusion the committee rose and the bill was passed. A joint resolution was passed appropriating \$1,000,000 for improvement of the Mississippi River from the head of the Passes to the mouth

immediately. Conference reports on public buildings at Rapids, Iowa (limit \$150,000), were agreed to. The conference report on the Oklahoma townsite bill was presented, but no action was taken. The House at 4:30 p. m. adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 5. There was an unusually large attendance of Senators and spectators in the chamber when he opening prayer was offered. Senator Beck's chair and desk were covered with the usual badge of mourning, and a feeling of solemity cemed to prevade the chamber. As soon as Saturday's journal was read, Mr. Blackburn Ky.) rose and said that it was not his purpose to eulogize the dead statesman at this time. present, He then introduced a series of resolutions, asking for the appointment of seven Senators to take supervision of the funeral arrangements of the dead Senator, to which the Senate shall attend in a body. That as a further mark of respect the Senate do now adjourn. The reso-

Allison, Hale, McPherson, Vest, Pugh and Gibson were appointed. But little was done in the House of Representatives. The conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses was concurred in on the Oklahoma town-site bill. Upon the receipt of a message from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. James B. Beck, late Senator from Kentucky, the House adjourned at

lutions were passed and the Senate at 12:17 p.

m. adjourned. Senators Morrill, Sherman,

The Speaker appointed the following members to represent the House: Messrs. Breckenridge (Ky.), Holman, Blount, Bland, Hatch, Wilson (Ky.), Banks, Dunnell and Butterworth.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

SENATOR BECK DEAD. Goodloe, of the Marine Corps. As the Senator | ens B. Durham, Wilmington; James C. Harand his daughter stepped from the train they wood, Plano. Wisconsin-August Siefert, were met by Mr. Clay, Private Secretary to Reedsburg; Eli L. Urqubart, Medford. Texas Senator Beck, and the three walked along the latform toward the depot, Mr. Beck chatting | Kinney; Vernon J. Tiebon, Ennis. deasantly all the while, and remarking that e was glad to get back to Washington. As urer at Chicago, they entered the depot he put his hands to his head and said, "How dizzy I feel." As he uttered the words he staggered forward and | Charlestown, would have fallen had not Mrs. Goodloe and Mr. Clay reached out and supported him. He was carried into the office of the Railroad Superintendent, where he died soon afterward. The body was removed to the residence of Congressman Breckinridge, where it remained | Fla., vice W. F. Webster, withdrawn. until Tuesday afternoon, when it was taken to the Senate Chamber, where the services were seld. It was then removed to Lexington, Ky., for interment.

Mr. Beck's death was not unexpected by those who knew him in the Senate, although te and his friends had assured everyone of late that he was growing better rapidly. The illness which ended fatally Saturday began a little less than two years ago, when he was

threatened with heart trouble. Senator Beck was born in Scotland, Feb. 13, 1822, and, coming to this country as a youth, graduated in law at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., in 1846. He practiced law in Kentucky for many years, and held no office until he was elected to Congress in 1869. He remained a Member of the House of Representatives for eight years, when he was elected to the Senate. He took his seat in the Senate

on March 5, 1877, and was twice re-elected. In the Senate Mr. Beck was for many years a member of the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on Finance, and he was admittedly the best informed Democrat in the Senate on the tariff question and always a leader in the debates on silver.

THE NEW TORPEDO-BOAT. The new torpedo-boat "Cushing" arrived at the Washington Navy-yard at 6 o'clock Sunday afternoon, having made the run from Sandy Hook to Arsenal Point in 28 hours, which is the position taken by Mr. Hiscock (N. Y.) yes- the quickest run by 12 hours ever made between terday. Mr. Hiscock defended his position, those two points. The "Cushing" is commanded by Licut, Winslow, a nephew of the hero of the Kearsarge. Her Second Lieutenant is William Truxton, a great grandson of old amendment, securing to an aggrieved importer | Constellation when she took the Insurgente, frigate, in 1799. Her Engineer is Ben. Bryan, lately Engineer member of the Steel Inspection Board. She carries top fire and engine-room Mr. Quay (Pa.) suggested that he had other hands and six deck-hands. Her displacement cated horse-power, and she has made a speed of considerable sea way. She is a daisy.

REFUSED TO TAKE THE MONEY. Representatives Sayers, of Texas, and Bland. of Illinois, have turned into the Treasury the money stolen by Silcott, which the Court of Claims determined was due them. During the discussion of the Silcott bill in the House these sentlemen held that the Members and not the Government should suffer the loss. As there was no other way for the Treasury Department to accept the money it was turned into the "conscience fund." The other Members who believe that they are not entitled to the money propose to introduce a bill authorizing the Sergeant-at-Arms to turn into the Treasury at he end of the session any money remaining in his hands. They will then decline to draw the money to their credit for November salaries.

GEN. FREMONT RETIRED. There was quite an interesting scene in the office of Chief Clerk Tweedale at the War Department last Wednesday. An old, whitenaired man, with every indication of age except a rather sprightly movement as he waiked, ppeared and said that he wanted to take the oath that would make him a Major-General of the United States Army and place him on the etired list. He was Gen. John C. Fremont, he famous veteran whom Congress has just concred by the passage of a bill placing him on the retired list with the highest possible rank. His features, despite the lines of age, have not changed in the least, and, barring his white hair, he looks just as he did during the war.

GEN, GRANT'S BIRTHDAY MEMORIAL ADDRECS. A large number of the members of the Department of the Potomac, Grand Army of the Republic, listened to a Memorial address delivered by the Rev. George H. Corey, D. D., at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church in Washington on Sunday evening last, on the life and career of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the lessons to be drawn from them. The occasion was the 68th anniversary of the church in which the eminent soldier and statesthe Capital of the Nation. Nearly all the officers of the Department of the Potomac, G.A.R.,

were present, Acluding Commander Urell and

Past Commanders Brooks and Faunce. Doctor Corey chose as his text the sixth and seventh verses of the 75th Psalm. He began by relating how he had come to consent to deliver the address, not having the time to make such a thorough preparation as the subject demanded. He continued: "I have no formal, weil-conned culogy to pronounce, no full account of his career, no adequate estimate of his services." It is too soon, he said, to make a correct estimate of Grant's character. As the dome of the Capitol appears grander and more beautiful from a distance, so Grant's character POKER. GET POSTED, and stop losing. How beautiful from a distance, so Grant's character CARD Co., Box 104, Oswego, N. Y. will appear grander to our vision now than | Mention The National Tribune.

In his remarks he would make what his solthey dissented from the majority of the com- | dier hearers would call a running fire. "We would like to know," he said, "the elements of his character, what gave him such power among his own generation, and will make him remembered by the generations of the future. o appoint a board of three Army officers to ex- | How does he look to us to-night? The first amine and report on a National harbor of and most striking feature of his character was refuge near the mouth of Delaware Bay, suit- his simplicity and candor. At school be was quiet, unobstrusive, reticent, respected by all, studious, successful. In civil life he passed among his neighbors answering their questions in monosyllables until the dawn of the struggle

that was to lift him to renown," Private records say that he foresaw the magnitude of the great contest. Many thought that it would end in 30 or 60 days. Not so this

man. The speaker could think of only one man in ating \$75,000 for a public building at Canton, O. public life who possessed as did Grant these simple qualities of candor and simplicity-

Abraham Lincoln. The second element of Grant's character worthy of mention, was his personal self-respect, his profound self-appreciation. His life seemed founded on Solomon's words, "before honor is humility," but his humility was not of the Ohio River, the money to be available | founded on ignorance. He looked into his own nature, studied his own qualities, knew his own nature. It was not in the form of selfish-Ashland, Wis. (limit \$100,000), and Cedar | ness, but selfness that this element appeared. Another element was his uncompromising fidelity to his convictions. No man can ever be a leader without convictions. He bad the courage to maintain them. He believed in the Constitution, in the Union, and the rights of man. He stood for them and never swerved. He was not in the common sense a politician, bending this way one day and that way the next. He felt that on him there was a great burden under which he must not bend, and he stuck to his convictions with tenacity. Department Chaplain Bradford closed the

> was listened to with earnest attention by all NEW APPOINTEES. The following nominations were sent to the Senate by the President last week : Willis H. Petitt, Surveyor-General of Idaho,

services with prayer. The eloquent address

Samuel A. Swiggett, Register of Land Office at Helens, Mont. Receivers of Public Moneys-George C. Reed at Akron, Colo.; Norman H. Meldrum, at Sterling, Colo.; Samuel V. Newell, at Central City, Colo.; George M. Bourquin, at Helena, Mont. Agents for Indians-Wallace R. Lesser, Sac

and Fox Agency, Iowa; James E. Helms, Santee Agency, Nebraska. Second Lieut, Charles H. Lauchhermer to be First Lieutenant in the United States Marine

Postmasters: California-Dillon D. Dodson, Red Binff; James O. Coleman, Sacramento. Connecticut-Charles H. Emily, Moodus; George W. Smith, New Hartford, Florida-Willard L. Vanduser, Kissimmee, New Hampshire-Henry Robinson, Concord. Vermont-Austin W. Fuller, St. Albans, Mussachusetts-Augustus M. Bearse, Middleborough; Charles Manser, Everett. Maine-William Stackpole, Saco. New York-Briggs T. Hinckley, Cam-Senator James D. Beck, of Kentucky, died of den; Charles H. Rowe, Pansville. New Jersey William B. Sing Saturday afternoon in the Baltimore & Poto- | sylvania-William L. Yarrington, Carbondale. mac Depot, in this city. He had just arrived Ohio-David M. Jones, Napoleon. Missourion the limited express from New York, where | Mark W. Laughlin, Monroe City: Jehiel T. he had been for the past three days consulting Day, Gallatin. Michigan-Herbert H. Bunwith a physician. He was accompanied by his | yea, Pentwater. Iowa-Joseph Vos, Orange daughter, Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Paymaster | City. Illinois-Luther K. Lee, Warren; Hutch-

> Daniel Dustin, Assistant United States Treas-Frank D. Currier, of New Hampshire, Naval Officer of Customs in the District of Boston and

> -Theodore Miller, Rusk; Hugo E. Smith, Mc-

T. Pitt Cook, Collector of Customs at Sandusky, O. William C. Brace, Appraiser of Merchandise, District of Cuyahoga, O.

Harrison Reed, Postmaster at Tallahassee, EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND IN WASHINGTON. Mr. Grover Cleveland visited Washington last week and was admitted to practice in the Sufirst time he has been in the United States Capitol since he walked out of it a year ago ast March after witnessing the inauguration of his successor. Mr. Cleveland comes here at-

this time as a lawyer, being one of the counsel. in the New Orleans drainage cases. He called on President Harrison, and after a brief chat, drove out to Oak View, his former Summer residence.

The Safest

ND most powerful alterative is A Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the eruptive dis-



eases peculiar to - children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer. "My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his

neck and throat from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers conmenced bealing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age." - William F. Dougherty,

Hampton, Va. "In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We ap. plied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copionsly. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last we began the use of Ayer's Sarvaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."-Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsuparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world,"-D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth \$5 a bottle.

SALT LAKE CITY.

\$300.00 in gold for one cent. The \$200 for nearest guess on population of Salt 98, nays 126. The House then took a recess birth of Gen, Grant, and it was eminently | Lake City, and \$100 for another on Utah's populafitting that these services should be held in the tion, U. S. Census, 1890. Everybody outside of Utah invited to guess, Gov. Thomas, of Utah. one guess now and we will send latest statistics, with printed and illustrated matter to assist on final guess. Lists close June 15. Write to-day,

> CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. ATTENTION, SOLDIERS! Agents wanted to canvass for a New Book of 500 pages. entitled "The Civil War on the Border," Only one Agent in each town or County. Address for particulars, WILEY BRITTON, Washington, D. C.

FUR-BEARERS.

Something About the Animals Whose Warm Coats are Sacrificed for Man's Comfort.

THE BEAVER.

Only Direct Representative of its Ancestral Stock. Of the Order Rodentia, or Gnaving Animals-Its Distinctive Forms Separated into the Sub-Orders Blunt-Toothed, Double-Toothed and Simple-Toothed-Included in the Class Ineducabilia-Old Accounts of Extraordinary Intelligence of Beavers Fabalous-Their Dwellings Simply Constructed-They Live in Communities, but in Separate Houses-In Vast Areas Beavers are Now Extinct.

BY DR. J. H. PORTER.



ASTOR FIBER, the common beaver, is an animal on whose account the family Castoridæ was formed, and as all of its more nearly related species have become extinct, it is now the only direct representative of the ancestral stock. There has been much dispute with regard to the spe-

BEAVER HEAD. cific unity of extant eographical groups, but lack of space forbids more than a statement that, although differnces of size, habit, and head-conformation exist between these creatures in Europe and America, their absolute value remains undeter-

Beavers belong to the order Rodentia, which includes all gnawing animals, and in describing the salient characteristics of this zoological livision, many of the more important traits attaching to the animal in question will necessarily display themselves. Of all orders of namunals, rodents are the largest in number of species. The members of its natural subdivisons never attain much bulk, but in configuration and mode of life they exhibit diversities which are otherwise unparalleled. Diminutive as are those forms in comparison with | they grow away from the bank, the saplings which the capybara assumes elephantine proportions, and numerous beyond those of other beasts as their enemies are, such is the fecundity and the agility with which they are endowed, the wariness, cunning, constructive power and secretiveness which their races have developed during the struggle for existence, that the order continues to hold its own in the animal kingdom. "Rodents," says Dr. Elliots Coues, "cover all four quarters of the globe at the present day, and in geological time extend through the age of mammals.' As might be inferred from their ordinal desig-

nation, it is the CHARACTER OF ITS TEETH

an empty space where the canines are situated, upon any plan beyond leaving an open space tains supplementary cutting teeth in maturity, their formula among beavers is 8-8, with a pre- | ridiculous by unmerited praise.



molar in both jaws. These, according to Dr. preme Court of the United States. This is the cours, "are of sub-equal size throughout, comup and growth ceases."

Such is not the case with the incisors either | that bears his name. All beavers do not live of the beaver or any other family of this order. in huts; many, especially of the European Among all gnawing animals the front teeth are | variety, are burrowing animals. They never sollow to the point at which they issue from occupy communal dwellings, although comthe gum, and filled to this limit with pulp; posite houses are constructed, each of which, they are likewise irregularly triangular in | however, has its own door, and is essentially hape, and semicircular in their line of growth. | separate from the others. Pile-driving upon The latter process is also perennial, and in cases | the part of these creatures is a fiction, and all where the beveled edge of these organs is not | their structures rest upon the ground. When by the horizontal motion of the jaw permitted | the water in front of his residence is not deep by its peculiar articulation) worn away through | enough to prevent the ice from entangling the attrition with those of the opposing row, this | wood sunk for Winter subsistence before the clongation interferes with the use of the mouth, door, or when he himself may thus be imor in extreme instances may destroy life prisoned by it, the beaver dredges the bottom

order, are in every way so strongly contrasted | vex, the convexity presenting in the direction is mice and hares, squirrels and porcupines; of pressure. All dams are not constructed of who live everywhere but in the air, and prac- | prepared materials; some are made of tice all modes of locomotion except flying, must toothed and simple-toothed groups. In general There are many, however, who have recorded works upon natural history Rodentia are in a different opinion. cluded in the class Ineducabilia, on account of the smooth and undeveloped state of their front brain. Capacity, in its most comprehen-

amount of GRAY NERVOUS TISSUE spread upon the surface of this organ, and intion does not at present concern us, but the fact animals of this order as to invalidate any general application of the term non-educable, various sources by different means. With retoridie have learned much, and although mals. licarne. Dr. Godman and others greatly disparage their popular reputation, the family is undoubtedly fairly capable, even if its members seem to be nearly unsusceptible of instruction. All animals can and do acquire knowledge, however small may be the increment appropriated by each individual, and no race among mammals (including those of the human like a truly PRIMITIVE STAGE OF CULTURE.

The difficulty of writing about beavers in a limited space is not what to put in, but what to leave out. There is an embarras des richesses on this subject, and what remains to be said will have to be presented in the form of detached statements. An adult beaver averages about 45 pounds in weight, according to Dr. Cones, and all authori-

ties give the length of its body and head at two feet, and that of the tail at 10 inches. The latter is described by the writer in the Encylopedia Britannica as "an aid to their progress through the water," and the stories of its use as a trowel are altogether false. Being nocturnal in their habits, as Audubon and Bachman remark, "no one has ever seen * * * low they give the hard finish to their houses." The fables concerning beavers-their mansions with windows, (from which Pomet asserts they enjoy the prospect,) the double doors, suits of apartments, and the "common hall." spoken of by Col. Butler; those fictions related his bond of Feb. 19, 1890. of their co-operative labors, which Buffon has so gilded with his eloquence, that nothing is wanting but truth, says Godman, to make and strength given by Hood's Sarsaparilla,

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. Prepared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England. B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 367 CANAL ST., NEW YORK, Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver.

Pills on receipt of price—but inquire first. (Please mention this paper.)

the story perfect; and likewise the detailed and mathematical exactness attributed to their onstructions, are but the imaginations of men insufficiently trained to discriminate between inference and observation. The old fabulists n this department of zoology-Olans Magnus, Jean Marius, Rzaczynsky, Leems, etc.-incorporated the myths and folk-lore of northern Europe into their accounts, and when Charlevoix, Theodat, Ellis, Cartwright, Heriot, and ven so recent a writer as Col. Butler, saw the American beaver, it was through their eyesthey beheld the animal through a medium of preconception and fancy that distorted it out all semblance to reality, and made accurate

bservation impossible Beavers constantly flap their tails from habit, and never apparently with design. When they strike upon the surface of their dams it is without an intention to produce any mechanical result, and when upon the surface of water, with no design of signaling the presence of danger. In preparing the materials for both dams and houses, the timber of which these are composed is not felled so that it will fall into the current and float down to the spot where it is to be used; it falls into the water because trees fringing streams very commonly lean toward them, and when this is not the case, or when fall in all directions. "Along the Missouri," says Dr. Coues, "I noticed trees in process of being felled which could not have failen in any available position." As long ago as Hearne's famous "journey" it was shown that their

"ASSOCIATIVE INSTINCT" was no more than the gregarious habit exhibited by many animals, and that anything like a systematic "division of labor" among beavers was a myth. So also the observations of Hearne, Godman, Audubon and Bachman have brought to naught the fables connected with their buildings, which are neither raised according to principles of orientation, put together with a regard for symmetry arthat determines an animal's affiliation to Ro- ranged with any higher idea of comfort than dentia. In the jaws of gnawers there is always | having a dry place to lie upon, nor constructed and none of those now living, except certain in the middle. This industrious, and in some species of the hare tribe, only one of which re- respects very capable, little animal, with a large head, blunt; nose, ungraceful body enlarging possess more than two incisors. No such gen- from the forehand backwards; with small eyes eral statements can be made with respect to and ears, short, stout limbs, massive clavicles, rodent molars, but it will suffice to say that | and a comparatively weak jaw, has been made

Beavers "possess a certain jargon," observes the sagacious George Heriot, "by means of which they communicate their sentiments to each other." Capt. Cartwright gives it as the result of 16 years' experience, that they possess a social and political organization, with clearlydefined views of personal property and territorial rights. A beaver found trespassing upon | the domain of aucther tribe, "is brought before heir chief, who for the first offense punishes him ad correctionem, and for the second deprives him of his tail." There is this much truth in the above, namely, that communities maltreat their idle and useless members, and that beavers, like elephants, bite off each other's tails. The valuable pelage of Castoridæ, " with its dense and copious pile of soft grayish underplicated with re-entering enamel folds, and fur, overlaid with polished and glistening semi-rooted; that is to say, the pulp-cavities | chestnut-brown hairs," changes its appearance, long remain open, so that the teeth continue to according to Dr. Godman, with age, season, grow as they wear, till finally the roots close disease, or seedent, and hence such reports as Mackenzie heard, of red beavers along the river through penetration of the incisors into adjoin- | to the required depth. If the current of the stream which he dams for the same purpose is Creatures who, although belonging to the same strong, the line of embankment is made con-

present considerable difficulties in the way of that lies about in the vicinity. Neither are they classification-exhibit but few characteristic alike in the substances used, which, except wood, structural features common to large divisions, beavers carry pressed to the throat by their or traits by which congeneric groups can be | forepaws, while they swim strongly with their properly discriminated. The teeth of Rodentia | webbed hind feet. The tail may be scaly, but lone afford the requisite basis for arranging | so is the outer skin of all mammals. "Converte members according to their natural relation- d'ecailles," in Buffon's sense, it is not. "Boiled thips, and, therefore, in accordance with Water- tail" is also no doubt to some "a delicious house's scheme, as developed by Alston, its morsel," as Dall protests, and, as Lord Southesk distinctive forms are separated into the sub- thinks," free from the painful suspicious which orders comprising the blunt-toothed, double- interfere with the enjoyment of roast skunk.

Once beavers were distributed over the greater portion of North America, but in vast areas they are now extinct, and the same is sive signification, has been found throughout true with regard to Europe. In ending this nature to maintain a certain relation to the imperfect sketch it may be said that "in walking the whole heel touches the ground," and that they never travel by land when a waterway is open. Beavers are vegetable-feeders: cluded in the ganglionic system and nerve | they do not subsist upon shell-fish, as Pomet trunks everywhere. The character of the rela. | thought, but consume bark, and during Winter the roots and stalk of the yellow waterthat it is mechanically impossible to spread as Illy (Nuphor luteum). Hearne's pets ate veninuch gray matter in a layer of nearly uniform | son steak and plum-pudding, but usually their thickness over a given surface when smooth, as | tastes are simpler as their opportunities are over one which is traversed in all directions by less. The voice of mature animals Godman lcep fissures, into which this layer is prolonged, | describes as "like a groan"; the young, say self-evident. Among rodents the corebrum is several observers, utter a cry not unlike that dimost without convolutions, and it is never of infants. Five are often born together, and extended posteriorly so as to cover more than a sometimes more. They are very playful, and small portion of the hind brain. Notwithstand. | Capt. Franklin relates a story of their pushing ing the circumscribed surface and diminished | each other off of a log into the water just as mass that necessarily attends such a conforma- schoolboys might do. Dall attributes this tion, co-operative factors have so acted upon | sportive disposition to adults also, who are, he states, given to "coasting" upon smooth slopes of mud, and "foud of gymnastics for their own Education is of many kinds, and comes from sake." Upon the whole, captivity seems to besot beavers, who only appear to advantage in gard to the beavers, "three fourths of the old a state of nature, where, despite the natural accounts" of their intelligence and capacity | reaction from those extravagancies of which are, as Audubon declares, "fabulous," Never- | they have been the subject, enough remains theless, in race-acquisition, in the attainments | which may be justly claimed for them, to make made by aggregates through long periods, Cas. | Castoridæ among the most interesting of ani-

[To be continued.]

Work of the Pension Office. During the week ending May 3, 1890, 4,929 claims were received, of which 1,554 were original invalid, 547 widows, 4 war of 1812, 14 bounty land, 80 navy, 7 old war, 36 on necount of Mexican service, and 2,583 applieations for increase; applications for accrued family) presents itself to us now in anything | pensions, 104. The names and postoffice addresses of 5,145 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 74.635 pieces of mail matter received; 2,706 letters and blanks sent out.

The number of cases detailed to Special Exminers was 622; 1,048 reports and cases from pecial Examiners. Number of medical examinations, 148: total. amount of fees for same, \$647.83; average cost,

\$4.38 per examination. Number of certificates issued during week ending May 3, 1890, 4,332.

The House's New Paymaster. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Repesentatives has been notified by the Secretary of the Treasury that the duty of paying the salaries and mileage of Members and Delegates of the House will hereafter devolve upon him in his capacity as disbursing officer, under the law as recently construed by the Court of Claims in the case of W. H. Crain against the United States, and that the money necessary for such purpose will be advanced to him under

That tired feeling is overcome, and appetite

LEGS AND ARMS

RUBBER FEET AND HANDS.



200 illustrations and copyright formula, SENT FREE. A. A. MARKS, 701 Broadway, New York-Mention The National Tripona.



Capital \$200:000,

Mention The National Tribuna.

etween April 13, 1861, and October 23, 1863, for two three years, who actually served two years, and who did not re-enlist as veteran volunteers, and who have received no greater bounty than \$190, should send their names and state their services to the undersigned, above between the dates mentioned are also interested in the matter.
Soldiers of the Regular Army who enlisted for three ears between July 1, 1861, and June 25, 1863, and who ave received but \$100 bounty, as well as the withers and rents of such soldiers, should also respond to this This notice should not be responded to by those who eccived more than \$100 bounty, or by those who were

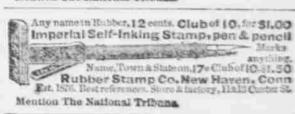
ischarged prior to a service of two years for disease, for remotion, by orders from the War Department, or for any other cause than wounds or injuries received in line GEORGE E. LEMON. 615 Fifteenth Street Northwest,



Mention The National Tribune. TRICK WATCH CHARM. The White Horse & Red Headed Girl Here is the white herse, new where is the call hair?
Look sharp; hunt around for it scartainly there.

Here you have a nice silve watch
charm, and by touching a string you can see the red headed girt, which her; that is the feat when you want ther; that is the feat of it. Just the place of the Sample of th Mention The National Tribuna





WANTED-ADDRESSES

W ANTED-By Charles Doors, Aveca, Iowa, Co. K. 15th Ohio Iut.—The address of John Lailneh, or comessie who knows of my being wounded over right eye, at battle of Shiloh, in 18s2; also wounded in left leg at battle of Stone River, December, 18s2; also ruptired at battle of Chickamanga to September, 18s2; also rappured at battle of Chickamanga to September, 18s2; also manne and address of Regimental Doctor who sent me to Convalescent Camp at Chattanooga in 18s4.

W ANTED-If Ludwig Jacobs, Co. G. 14h Mian, Vols. A and formerly of Leedston, Minn, or, in the event of his death, his widow or children, will correspond with George E. Lemon, Washington, D. C., Important infor-WANTED-By Wm. Church, Delnorte, Colo,-The Addresses of Capt. Frank Degress, Brad Storms, ther Waterbury, N. Pilsberg, or any comrades of Co.

W ANTED-By Charles T. Hurd, care of Edwin Wil-llams, Box 962, Biddeford, Mc.-The address of officers or comrades who served with him on the

WANTED-By Daniel Codinan, Sterling, Kan.-The address of any member of Co I, the Pa Cav., no was nequeinfed with Cortland Brown, of that company and regiment,

WANTED-By Amos. Packer, Co. G, 30th U. S. Inf., Magnolia, N. C.—The addresses of any members of above organization serving from 1867 to 1:00 W ANTED-By James McDonough, Horicon, Wis, U. S. Navy-The addresses of John Massey, John McNeely, Patrick Hughes, George Everly, Martin Monroe, and George Reader. All served on U. S. S. Hastings in June and July, 1865.

W ANTED-By Daniel Jones, Ca. G. 1034 U. S. C. T., care of W. E. Moore, Marlow, Ga. The address of

James Cross and may members of the above organiza-

according to such rules and regulations as the Sec- bill to pay American-built steamers for carrying Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.